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# MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW



CIA/RR MR-35

November 1952

DOCUMENT NO. 3  
NO CHANGE IN CLASS. ☐  
☒ DECLASSIFIED  
CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS S C  
NEXT REVIEW DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
AUTH: HR 70-2  
DATE: 5 Sept 79 REVIEWER: 006514

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

### OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

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MAP INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

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Office of Research and Reports

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I. COMMUNIST ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES IN CHINA: THE SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

This article, which is the fifth of a series dealing with administrative changes in China initiated by the Communists, 1/ discusses briefly the major changes instituted in the Southwest District, consisting of Kweichow, Sikang, Szechwan, and Yunnan provinces. Details of the Communist administrative structure of the Southwest District are presented in the accompanying tables and on map CIA 12348.

The first major administrative change in the Southwest District occurred in 1950, when Szechwan Province was divided into four administrative office districts: Ch'uan-hsi (West Szechwan); Ch'uan-nan (South Szechwan); Ch'uan-pei (North Szechwan); and Ch'uan-tung (East Szechwan). These administrative office districts operated at the provincial level. Since administrative units of the same type had been functioning for more than two years in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces, as well as in Szechwan, there was reason to believe that the 1950 reorganization of Szechwan was more than a temporary expediency. Nevertheless, a resolution passed on 7 August 1952 at the Conference of the Central People's Government Council called for the establishment of a provincial government for Szechwan. 2/ On 3 September 1952,

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1/ The first three articles appeared in the Map Research Bulletin Nos. 10, 16, and 17 and the fourth in Map Intelligence Review No. 33.

2/ FBID, Far East, 11 August 1952, p. AAA-15 (Restricted). A similar resolution was proposed for the establishment of an Anhwei Provincial Government. No mention, however, was made of Kiangsu.

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it was announced that the Szechwan Provincial People's Government had been officially established as of 1 September "in accordance with a resolution passed by the 17th session of the Central People's Government Council." The announcement also stated that the "former district administration offices [administrative office districts] in the East, South, West, and North sections of the province were abolished." 1/ The reasons for the establishment of the administrative office districts in the first place are not clear. Possibly it was thought that more effective control could be maintained in smaller areas administered at the provincial level.

The second major change in the Southwest District is the establishment of two autonomous districts in Sikang Province. A Tibetan Autonomous District 2/, comprising approximately 20 hsien (counties), was established in north-central Sikang on 24 November 1950. The organization of Tibetan minorities in Sikang Province into a Tibetan Autonomous District is distinct and separate from the geographic area known as Tibet, which was recently "liberated" by the Chinese Communists. The Liang-shan Yi Tribes Autonomous District in south-eastern Sikang is in the process of organization. Official information is lacking

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1/ Ibid., 4 September 1952, p. AAA-11 (Restricted). On 25 August 1952 the Anhwei Provincial Government also was formally established. See also Ibid., 26 August 1952, p. AAA-5 and 6 (Restricted).

2/ "The Tibetan Autonomous Region in Sikang Province," Current Background No. 118, American Consulate General, Hong Kong, 25 September 1951 (Unclassified).

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concerning the formation of this autonomous district, but apparently several new hsien have been created and former preparatory hsien are being incorporated within its administrative organization. 1/

A number of autonomous people's governments of various types were also organized in Yunnan Province, most at the hsien level but a few at the ch'ü (district) level. 2/ Autonomous units of similar types had previously been established in other provinces of the Southwest District. The creation of such autonomous units is an example of a Chinese Communist policy designed to win allegiance of minority groups through granting them active participation in local government affairs.

Map CIA 12348 gives the boundaries of the Communist administrative divisions superimposed on a base showing former Nationalist units. In the accompanying tables, details are given concerning the administrative structure of the new units by type of unit and type of administration, along with the total number of the various minor administrative units and the names of the first- and second-order municipalities within each. The primary source on Communist administrative data for map CIA 12348 and for the tables is Jen-min Shou-ts'e

1/ "Reports on the National Minorities of the Third Session of the First National Committee of the PPCC," Current Background No. 139, American Consulate General, Hong Kong, 22 November 1951 (Unclassified). See also FBID, Far East, 16 July 1952, p. AAA-18, and Ibid., 16 September 1952, pp. AAA-24 and 25 (Restricted).

2/ The ch'ü is an administrative unit at an intermediary level between the hsien and the hsiang (village).

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(Peoples' New Handbook), Vol. I, Ta Kung-pao (Great Bookstore, Shanghai), 5 February 1951, and translations of newspaper items supplied by the Foreign Documents Division of the CIA.



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## KWEICHOW PROVINCE

Capital: Kuei-yang

Chuan-ch'ü (Special District) 1/	Total No. of Hsien (Counties)	Shih (Municipality) 1st Order	Shih (Municipality) 2nd Order
(1) Kuei-yang 2/	10	Kuei-yang	
(2) An-shun	6		
(3) Chen-yüan	12		Chen-yüan 3/
(4) T'ung-jen	9		
(5) Tu-shan 4/	12		
(6) Pi-chieh	9		
(7) Tsun-i	11		Tsun-i
(8) Hsing-jen	10		
<u>Total:</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

1/ The chuan-shu (special office) or administrative center has the same name as the chuan-ch'ü (special district) in which it is located, unless otherwise indicated.

2/ The administrative center of Kuei-yang Special District is located at Hsiu-wen.

3/ The administrative center of a chuan-ch'ü (special district) may rank either as a shih (municipality) or a chuan-shu (special office).

4/ The administrative center of Tu-shan Special District is located at Tu-yün.

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## SIKANG PROVINCE

Capital: Ya-an

Chuan-ch'ü (Special District)	Total No. of Hsien (Counties)	She-chih-chü (Preparatory hsien)
(1) Hsi-ch'ang	8 <u>1</u> /	1
(2) Ya-an	6	
(3) Ch'ang-tu	14	
<u>Tzu-chih-ch'ü</u> (Autonomous District)		
(1) Ts'ang Tsu (Tibetan Tribes) <u>2</u> /	20	1
(2) Liang-shan Yi Tsu (Liang-shan Yi Tribes) <u>3</u> /	3 <u>4</u> /	
Totals for -		
Chuan-ch'ü and Tzu-chih-ch'ü	51	2

1/ It is reported that three new hsien have been established in Hsi-ch'ang Special District. Because of insufficient information, these hsien are not located on map CIA 12348 nor included in the hsien total.

2/ The administrative center is located at K'ang-ting (Tatsienlu).

3/ The administrative center is located at Chao-chiao.

4/ Complete data for this newly created autonomous district are lacking. Reportedly, four new hsien have been established, but they are not located on map CIA 12348 nor enumerated in this table.

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## YUNNAN PROVINCE

Capital: K'un-ming

Chuan-ch'ü (Special District)	Total No. of Hsien (Counties)	She-chih-chu (Preparatory Hsien)	Shih (Municipality) 1st Order	Shih (Municipality) 2nd Order
(1) Chao-t'ung	11			
(2) Ch'ü-ching	7			
(3) I-liang	7			
(4) Wen-shan	7			Li-p'o
(5) Merg-tzu	9	1		Ho-k'ou
(6) Ning-erh	13	2		
(7) Pao-shan	7	7		
(8) Li-chiang	8	5		
(9) Ta-li	14			
(10) Ch'u-hsiung	11			
(11) Wu-ting	6			
(12) Yü-ch'i	12		K'un-ming	
<u>Total:</u>	113	15	1	2

1/ Includes K'un-ming Hsien, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the province.

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## SZECHWAN PROVINCE

Capital: Chiang-tu

Chuan-ch'ü (Special District)	Total No. of Hsien (Counties)	Shih (Municipality) 1st Order
(1) Wen-chiang	11	Ch'eng-tu
(2) Mei-shan	10	
(3) Mien-yang	10	
(4) Mao-hsien	6	
(5) Nei-chiang	8	
(6) Lo-shan	8	
(7) Lu-hsien 1/	8	Tzu-kung Lu-chou (Lu-hsien)
(8) I-pin	10	
(9) Nan-ch'ung	8	Nan-ch'ung
(10) Sui-ning	9	
(11) Chien-ko	10	
(12) Ta-hsien	8	

1/ The administrative center of Lu-hsien Special District is located at Lu-chang.

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## SZECHWAN PROVINCE

(continued)

Chuan-ch'ü (Special District)	Total No. of Hsien (Counties)	Shih (Municipality) 1st Order	Shih (Municipality) 2nd Order
(13) Chiang-ching	10	Ch'ung-ch'ing 1/ (Chungking)	Chiang-ching Ho-ch'uan
(14) Ta-chu	6		
(15) Wan-hsien	8	Wan-hsien	
(16) Fou-ling	7		
(17) Yu-yang	3		
<u>Total:</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>

1/ The seat of administration for the Southwest District is located at Ch'ung-ch'ing (Chungking).

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II. GRAZING INDUSTRY OF SENEGAL AND MAURITANIA

An unusual and informative set of maps dealing with several aspects of livestock raising in Senegal and Mauritania and associated population characteristics has recently been produced by the Ministère de la France d'Outre-Mer, Office de la Recherche Scientifique d'Outre-Mer. The maps, which constitute the first installment of a project designed to include all of western and central Africa, cover all of Senegal and approximately the southern half of Mauritania, the area of cattle grazing in years of normal rainfall.

The current installment includes 19 maps dated 1950 and a textual supplement, Cartes Elevage pour le Sénégal et la Mauritanie (Grazing Maps of Senegal and Mauritania), dated 1951. The chief value of the group lies in its presentation of the livestock industry from a geographic rather than from a zoologic point of view and in the recency and authenticity of the data shown. Much of the information included is of a type never before presented in map form for the area covered. The supplement provides useful background information concerning climate, vegetation, sources of information, and characteristics of the population. Some of this information, especially that on climate and vegetation, could have been more effectively presented in map form, and the addition of such maps would comprise a distinct contribution to the cartography of the area.

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Ethnic and Demographic Maps

Three of the most effective maps in the collection deal with the composition and distribution of the population in French West Africa. The characteristic ways of life of individual tribes are strongly reflected in their economic activities, as well as in the actual distribution of population.

Carte sommaire des principaux groupes ethniques du Sénégal et de la Mauritanie Sud, No. 1, locates the centers of the 12 population groups that inhabit Senegal and shows the broad areas traversed by the nomadic groups of southern Mauritania. Carte démographique du Sénégal, No. 2, and Carte démographique du Mauritanie, No. 3, give population density. All three show clearly the concentrations of population in the central part of western Senegal and in several areas bordering the Senegal River. The density patterns indicated on these maps reflect the close relation between settlement and the availability of dependable sources of fresh water.

In spite of admitted errors, the population figures presented on the maps are the best approximations available for Senegal and Mauritania and are more reliable than the figures for animals. Without trained enumerators, it is extremely unlikely that precise figures could be procured. Official statistics are also subject to error because the population is widely dispersed and the administrative personnel is insufficient. It is quite possible that a displaced nomadic tribe may have been reached by no enumerators.



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The population maps of Senegal are based on the 1945-47 census, but for Mauritania it was necessary to include some figures for as early as 1940 because of the lag in reporting and issuing census results. The census figures, which are given by canton, were arrived at by working through individual villages or tribes. Centers with a population of 5,000 or more are not included in the average density figures for the cantons in which they are situated. For areas inhabited by nonsedentary peoples, with few exceptions, there are no cantons, the smallest administrative units being subdivisions. Enumeration districts are apportioned on the basis of the area covered by a single nomadic group in a normal climatic year, rather than by administrative units.

#### Maps of Population Movement

Three other significant maps in the set deal with seasonal movement of the population and their animals. Aspect général de la nomadisation en Moyenne Mauritanie, No. 4, is a generalized representation of migration routes followed in normal and in dry years by peoples of Port Étienne, Akjoujt, and Atar cercles. Arrows, identified by tribal names, indicate the direction and limits of migration. This is the only map in the series that covers the middle section of Mauritania. Greater detail is given on Déplacements saisonniers des éleveurs en Basse et Moyenne Mauritanie, No. 5, which indicates seasonal movement in years that are normal, warm, cool, and exceptionally cool. Tribal groups and types of animal are identified,

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and sources of water and available pastures are located. The administrative centers from which the tribes were enumerated in the census are noted, and villages occupied on a seasonal basis are identified. The irregular movements of several tribes of central Mauritania stand out in sharp contrast to the regular and relatively restricted migration routes of those groups whose water supply and pasture lands are more dependable.

Déplacements saisonniers des éleveurs au Sénégal, No. 6, is similar to map No. 5, covering Mauritania, but gives only three categories of movement -- animals with their shepherds, a portion of the population accompanied by the herd, and the total population with the herd. This would indicate that, although the animals are moved seasonally in relation to availability of water and pasture, the majority of the population of Senegal is not truly nomadic.

All three of the maps of population movement show clearly the relation between reliability of rainfall and seasonal migration patterns. Rainfall reliability is conducive to a fixed pattern, and variations are introduced during years of abnormal rainfall conditions. The information used in compiling the maps of population movement was obtained from livestock men themselves, from records of the administrative centers, and from reports of the Service de l'Élevage.

#### Maps of Animal Densities and Ratios

The maps of livestock density -- Densité des bovins au km<sup>2</sup>, No. 7, and Densité des ovins et caprins au km<sup>2</sup>, No. 8 -- and those giving

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the ratio of livestock to population -- Rapport bovins/100 habitants, No. 9, and Rapport ovins-caprins/100 habitants, No. 10 -- bring out the extensive character of livestock raising in southern Mauritania and Senegal. In general, animal density varies directly with population density. The correspondence is less marked in areas of transition between nomadic and sedentary life, where the population decreases more rapidly than do the numbers of animals.

Information concerning animal density was obtained in several ways. Basic data were derived from administrative and veterinary reports and from documents of the Service de l'Élevage if they were available. Estimates derived from such official sources were supplemented by personal investigations, consultations with local officials, and unofficial estimates by both Europeans and Africans familiar with the various areas.

#### Additional Maps

The remaining nine maps, Nos. 11 through 19, cover a variety of subjects. Most notable among them are the maps of Senegal and Mauritania entitled Principaux itinéraires et centres commerciaux, Nos. 18 and 19, which are the best maps available dealing with routes, commercial centers, and other economic activity related to the livestock industry. Both maps indicate the routes over which the animals are driven and the routes used to transport products such as milk, butter, and salt. Among the several categories of settlements given are villages, and centers of administration,

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slaughtering, and shipping. An additional feature is the location of the Senegalese control points for the import and export of animals and animal products.

Complete List of Maps

1. Carte sommaire des principaux groupes ethniques du Sénégal et de la Mauritanie Sud (Summary map of the principal ethnic groups of Senegal and Southern Mauritania); 1:1,000,000 (Call No. 77838). \*
2. Carte démographique du Sénégal (Demographic map of Senegal); 1:1,000,000 (Call No. 77844).
3. Carte démographique de la Mauritanie (Demographic map of Mauritania); 1:1,300,000 (Call No. 77840).
4. Aspect général de la nomadisation en Moyenne Mauritanie (General aspect of nomadism in Middle Mauritania); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 77826).
5. Déplacements saisonniers des éleveurs en Basse et Moyenne Mauritanie (Seasonal displacement of cattle breeders in Lower and Middle Mauritania); 1:500,000, 2 sheets (Call No. 77839).
6. Déplacements saisonniers des éleveurs au Sénégal (Seasonal displacement of cattle breeders in Senegal); 1:500,000, 2 sheets, (Call No. 77837).

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\* Unless otherwise noted, call numbers refer to the CIA Map Library.

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7. Densité des bovins au km<sup>2</sup> (Density of cattle per square kilometer); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 77849).
8. Densité des ovins-caprins au km<sup>2</sup> (Density of sheep-goats per square kilometer); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 77849).
9. Rapport bovins/100 habitants, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Ratio of cattle to 100 inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 78050).
10. Rapport ovins, caprins/100 habitants, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Ratio of sheep and of goats to 100 inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 78050).
11. Races et variétés bovins, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Breeds and varieties of cattle, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:2,000,000 (Call No. 77847).
12. Rapport chevaux/1,000 habitants, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Ratio of horses to 1,000 inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:3,000,000 (Call No. 77848).
13. Rapport ânes/1,000 habitants, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Ratio of donkeys to 1,000 inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:3,000,000 (Call No. 77848).
14. Rapport chameaux/1,000 habitants, Sénégal-Mauritanie (Ratio of camels to 1,000 inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:3,000,000 (Call No. 77848).

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15. Rapport viande consommable/par habitant, par an, Sénégal  
Mauritanie (Ratio of meat consumed per year to the number of  
inhabitants, Senegal-Mauritania); 1:5,000,000 (Call No. 77848).
16. Pourcentage des ovins-caprins dans le petit cheptel total,  
Sénégal-Mauritanie (Percentage of sheep and of goats in the  
total number of small cattle, Senegal-Mauritania);  
1:5,000,000 (Call No. 77848).
17. Repartition de l'elevage des porcs, Sénégal (Distribution of  
hog raisers, Senegal); 1:5,000,000 (Call No. 77848).
18. Principaux itinéraires et centres commerciaux, Sénégal (Principal  
routes and commercial centers, Senegal); 1:1,000,000 (Call No.  
77845).
19. Principaux itinéraires et centres commerciaux, Mauritanie  
(Principal routes and commercial centers, Mauritania);  
1:1,300,000 (Call No. 77846).

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III. NEW MAPS FOR THE WORLD FORESTRY ATLAS

A second group of maps for the Weltforstatlas (World Forestry Atlas) which was reviewed in Map Research Bulletin No. 28, August 1951, have recently been received in Washington (Call No. aA000-33). Included in this group are maps describing certain economic aspects of the forests, such as the percentage of land in forest, annual cut, and distribution of species.

New maps of Yugoslavia at 1:1,300,000 and of Italy at 1:2,000,000 are similar to the earlier maps of the British Isles, Germany, and France and show only the distribution of forests. The maps of Greece and Turkey at 1:2,000,000 and 1:3,000,000, respectively, give distribution by "forest and scrub," without definition of the terms. The two maps, General View on the Forest Distribution in Finland, Sweden, and Norway at 1:3,000,000 and General View on the Forest Distribution in Europe at 1:8,000,000, include five categories of vegetation: (1) tundra, (2) fjeld, (3) forest-tundra, (4) unproductive forests, and (5) forests. The first four categories seem to be identical with those on the earlier General View of the Forest Distribution in Northern Eurasia at 1:10,000,000, but the term "fjeld" is used substituted for "mountainous tundra."

Another new map, General View on the Percent of Forests in Europe at 1:8,000,000, differs in type from maps previously published. It gives according to nine categories the distribution

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of forests by percent of area occupied -- (1) no forest, (2) 0-5 percent, (3) 5-10 percent, (4) 10-20 percent, (5) 20-30 percent, (6) 30-40 percent, (7) 40-50 percent, (8) 50-60 percent, and (9) over 60 percent. Insets indicate by graph (1) the forest area of 28 countries in 1937 and 1948, and (2) the density of forest by countries. Since the map of forest percentage is printed on the same base as the forest distribution map, the two maps are readily comparable.

Two new sheets, each of which consists of five small maps at a scale of approximately 1:4,800,000, show various characteristics of forests in Italy. The first gives by provinces (1) forest density; (2) percentage of coniferous forest, broad-leaved forest, and mixed forest; (3) percentage of high forest, coppice with standards, and coppice; (4) percentage of timber, fire-wood, and charcoal-wood with respect to the total cut; and (5) annual cut in cubic meters per hectare of forest area. The second sheet shows the distribution of (1) coniferous, (2) oak, (3) beech, (4) chestnut, and (5) mixed forest. These two are the only atlas sheets received that list the sources of information mapped.

There is no legend on the maps of forest types to explain the two shades of color used. On the map showing distribution of chestnut, the colors do not correspond to conditions as shown in Atlante Fisico Economico D'Italia, plate 59, which shows the yield of chestnuts. Actually, in some areas a high density color is used where yields are low and vice-versa. In some cases the term niederwald, generally



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used to indicate forests with a low canopy, is loosely applied to include forests that have been pruned to stunt growth and increase the yield of nuts.

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IV. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN IBERIAN AIR FACILITIES

Both Spain and Portugal are at present engaged in relatively impressive programs for the expansion of air facilities. Most of the new developments can be identified in detail by a comparison of the four-sheet 1951 Carta Aeronáutica de España at 1:1,000,000 (Call No. 78118) with the 1947 edition (Call No. 64779). The map series, both of which were published by the Spanish Servicio Cartográfico del Aire and cover the entire Iberian Peninsula, are the Spanish counterparts of the USAF World Aeronautical Charts.

In both countries (especially in Spain), civil air facilities have been expanded somewhat more than the military. No new air-field complexes have been created, most of the improvement having taken place in areas where air activity had previously been concentrated -- the Madrid area; northeastern, northwestern, and southwestern Spain; northern Portugal; and the Lisbon area.

New fields constructed, of which the new civil and military air base at El Carmoli in Spain is the most important, are as follows:

Spain: El Carmoli and Torrejón.

Portugal: Beja, Covilhã, Faro, Lauzá, Macedo de Cavaleiros, Mirandela, Montijo, and Tancos.

Expansion of existing facilities was particularly impressive at Monte Real and Ota fields in Portugal. Other bases involved were:

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Spain: Albericia, Alcala de Henares, Badajoz, El Rampedizo,  
General Mola, Jerez, Mahon, Morón, Oviedo, Rabasa,  
Reus, San Jurjo, Son San Juan, and Villanubla.

Portugal: Alijo, Amaraleja, Arraiolos, Braga, Coimbra,  
Figueiro da Foz, Santa Cruz, Sintra, and Valenzuela.

Civil fields were made available to military aircraft at Lisbon,  
Portugal, and Santiago, Spain.

Another notable change has been the abandonment of a large number  
of landing fields since 1947, especially in northeastern and north-  
western Spain. In Spain, many of these fields were built before the  
Spanish Civil War, reconditioned after 1940, and later allowed to  
deteriorate. Major abandonments are the former military seaplane  
bases of San Janvier, El Palmar, and Los Alcázares in Spain, and  
Montija in Portugal. Other fields abandoned are:

Spain: Albatarrech, Almaluez, Ávila, Ayllon, Camporrobles,  
Castellón, Garray, Igries, Jabaga, La Torrecica,  
Mora, Navahermosa, Noain, Santa Cruz de Mudela,  
Sarria, Tabernas, Teruel, Torresaviñán, Vigo,  
Zamora, and Zaorejos.

Portugal: Two unnamed, one north of Montemor o Novo and the  
other north of Ponte de Sor.

Air facilities have been reduced somewhat at the Cáceres,  
Sabadell, and Cuatro Vientos airfields in Spain.

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A comparison of the 1947 and 1951 editions of Carta Aeronáutica de España does not give a complete picture of the current status of air facilities. It is not possible, for example, to determine which emergency fields are operable and which have deteriorated to such an extent that they are no longer usable. At many emergency fields, the only action taken has been to forbid the farmers to cultivate certain ground. The 1947 sheets also fail to record land and sea-plane bases at Aveiro (Portugal) and at Gibraltar, although they were in existence at that time, and Cabo Ruivo, Portugal's major civil seaplane base at Lisbon, is listed only as a military base. The 1951 edition not only shows these bases, but also gives additional radio information. The isogonic information given is more recent than that on 1950 USAF charts on Spain.

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V. BRIEF NOTICES

A. NEW MAP OF ECUADOR AT 1:1,000,000

In 1951 the Instituto Geográfico Militar (IGM) of Ecuador published a multicolored map at 1:1,000,000 entitled Mapa Geográfico del Ecuador (CIA Map Library Call No. 78214). The map covers the entire country and is printed in four sheets. During the past few years the IGM has devoted considerable time to the production of this map and to the compilation of another at 1:500,000, which is not yet published. These projects represent a temporary change in the IGM cartographic program which has consisted principally of the production of sheets of the 1:25,000 Carta de la República.

The Mapa Geográfico del Ecuador, which was prepared from the compilation base of the 1:500,000, is one of the best general maps available for the country, even though it lacks over-all accuracy and reliability. The northern half of the map covers the part of Ecuador for which there were fairly good sources, and is more accurate than the southern half, for which there were inadequate surveys and maps. The data presented include international and internal boundaries, the road and railroad networks, place names, elevations, airfields, and lighthouses.

The international boundary according to the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 27 January 1942 (including modifications by later demarcations) is shown on Mapa Geográfico del Ecuador. In addition,

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another international boundary is included for most of southern and eastern Ecuador. (For a detailed discussion of the eastern sector of the Ecuador-Peru boundary, see Map Research Bulletin No. 29, September 1951.) In each instance the outer line represents the Ecuadorian claim, while the inner boundary line, in general, agrees with that established by the Peru-Ecuador Mixed Demarcation Commission. The area of the Cordillera Condor, which remains to be demarcated, and the Lagartococha area, which is in dispute, are indicated as "Zona en Discussion."

The provincia boundaries are shown according to an IGM interpretation and do not agree with those on other recent maps such as the census maps of the Dirección General de Estadística y Censos and the 1951 Mapa del Ecuador by Francisco Sampedro V (CIA Map Library Call No. 71371). The variations occur because the boundaries have never been delimited and also because of discrepancies in the mapped locations of natural features.

The alignment of the road network of Ecuador, in general, agrees with other sources. Only two road classifications, however, are used -- carretera principal (principal road) and camino herradura (bridle road). Although the carreteras principales represent the network of main roads, trafficability over many of them is limited by seasonal or other local factors. A more realistic interpretation of these transportation problems is provided by the four road categories on Sampedro's map.

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Operating railroads are accurately shown, with the exception of about 20 miles of the San Lorenzo end of the Quito-San Lorenzo Railroad. This section is shown as completed, but recent intelligence reports indicate that it is being worked on but is not yet in operation. Gauge of railroads is not included.

Mapa Geográfico del Ecuador gives more place names than the Sampedro map and for certain towns gives different (and probably more accurate) locations. Both maps show capitals of provincias and cantones. Other similarities also exist: each has hypsometric layering, hydrography is detailed, and airfields are located. However, only the IGM map gives the location of lighthouses and indicates head of navigation for shallow draft vessels.

Other coverage of Ecuador at 1:1,000,000 includes five sheets of the Map of Hispanic America by the American Geographical Society (AGS) and five USAF Aeronautical Charts. The AGS sheets, now out of date, show a larger number of subjects, more detail, and more place names than either of the 1951 maps. The USAF charts are designed for aeronautical purposes and consequently contain less detail than any of the other maps at the same scale.

B. SOUTHWEST GERMAN STATE OF BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

On 9 December 1951, the governments of the three post-World War II Länder (states) of Southwest Germany -- Baden, Württemberg-Baden, and Württemberg-Hohenzollern -- held a plebiscite on territorial reorganization and it was voted to merge the three

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into a single state. The following April the committee for questions on the constitution of the new state accepted the suggestions that the new federal unit be called Baden-Württemberg. Stuttgart serves as its administrative center. The government of Baden-Württemberg issued a decree on 23 September 1952 dividing the state into the following four districts: North Baden, with Karlsruhe as capital; South Baden, with Freiburg as capital; South Württemberg, with Tübingen as capital; and North Württemberg, for which no capital has as yet been selected.

Postwar Württemberg-Baden included those parts of the pre-1945 Länder of Württemberg and Baden that were within the US Zone; Württemberg-Hohenzollern, the part of old Land Württemberg falling within the French Zone and Hohenzollern Territories; and Land Baden, the southern part of old Land Baden lying within the French Zone, commonly called South Baden. Together, these areas form a clearly defined and compact unit bordered on the east by Bavaria (Bayern), on the west by France and the Palatinate (Rheinland Pfalz), on the north by Hesse (Hessen), and on the south by Switzerland.

C. MAP REPRESENTATION OF THE FEDERATION OF ERITREA AND ETHIOPIA

As a result of the federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia in September 1952, it is recommended that the following changes be made in maps covering the joint area. The international-boundary symbol between the two should be eliminated. The name "Eritrea" should still be carried on all maps, regardless of whether or not internal

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divisions of the federation are indicated, but the name should be in a different and smaller type than "Ethiopia." Although Ethiopia controls the foreign relations of the federation, Eritrea still exercises considerable powers relating to local affairs.

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